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Not a single workingman in this country

ever asked for the passage of the Mills bill.

BRICE & Co., managers, are trying hard to

make the two wings of the New York Demo-

cratic flap together, but so far, with very

poor success.

Mr. THURMAN has "opened" the Demo-

cratic campaign. If the managers were frank

they would probably confess that he opened it

a mile too wide.

THE Boston Herald takes occasion to re-

mark that the Indianapolis Journal "is an

able and interesting newspaper." Now is the

time to subscribe.

DOES Mr. Cleveland intend to decline the

renomination for the Presidency? His long

silence is suggestive, and is awaking con-

siderable uneasiness in his own party.

AT the rate of Democratic expenditure

there will soon be no surplus, and the fat-

tigated free-traders will be out of wind with

which to inflate their little British balloon.

IN view of the somewhat startling state-

ment of the actual condition of the revenues,

we beg to suggest to Mr. Cleveland that it is

a condition that confronts us, not a theory.

VERMONT speaks first—on the 4th of Sep-

tember, proximo. Maine follows on the 10th.

They will go "hell-bent" for young Tippe-

canoe, and set the pace for the remainder

of the campaign.

NOT one of the liars, either personally or

by attorney, has ever made a movement

toward obtaining the Journal's reward of

\$1,000. The offer still stands good, to all the

liars and for any and all of the lies.

E. P. ALLEN, the Milwaukee manufacturer,

who has declared in favor of Harrison and

Morton and protection to American industry,

was formerly a prominent Greenbacker, and

was spoken of as their candidate for Presi-

dent.

No one will accuse Mr. Thurman of getting

his speeches from the encyclopedia, but if he

keeps on at the pace he has begun, anxious

members of his party will wish he had con-

fined himself to the innocuous statements of

that book.

THE country generally will agree with Mr.

Powderly as to "trusts and combines." In

the language of General Harrison, uttered

long ago, "these things should be made un-

lawful, prohibited and punished as conspir-

acies against the people."

CRITICAL Democrats who are inclined to

complain because old Mr. Thurman spoke the

same place at each and all of the stopping

places on his trip, should consider their candi-

date's age, and the danger that two speeches

might have been worse than one.

REFERRING to General Harrison's speeches,

Chairman Brice says the Republicans have a

candidate who knows how to help his party.

The Democratic boss does Cleveland injustice.

The latter is probably helping his party as

much by his silence as General Harrison is

by his speeches.

"JUST let me get at the tariff," says old Mr.

Thurman, and when he gets at it he wants to

abolish it utterly. If Mr. Thurman is al-

lowed to keep on talking, it will do very little

good for Chairman Mills to go about explain-

ing that his bill doesn't mean free trade, or

anything like it.

COLONEL MATSON is quoted as saying "In-

diana is not a protection State." We dare the

Colonel to make that issue sharp and square

in his campaign—protection or anti-protec-

tion. If Colonel Matson believes what he

says, he should be man enough to take the

anti-protection side of the controversy. Will

he do it?

SHERMAN S. JEWETT, one of the shrewd-

est politicians in New York, writes an Illinois

friend that New York State will give Harrison

and Morton at least 50,000 majority. Hon.

W. D. Kelley says it will not be less than

75,000. How much shall it be in Indiana?

Republicans can make the plurality 20,000 if

they will work for it.

THE speeches of Mr. Thurman prove con-

clusively that the Democratic party, like the

Southern Confederacy, has at least "robbed

the grave" for its campaign. Dragging the

old gentleman from honorable retirement, in

order to give respectability and force to

Grover Cleveland's candidacy, was at once a

selfish and cruel thing.

THE fisheries treaty was yesterday re-

jected by the Senate, the vote standing 30 to

27, a strict party action. The treaty was an

subject surrender of the rights of Ameri-

can fishermen, supported by no one inter-

ested in the fisheries, and opposed by many

leading and prominent Democrats on the

Atlantic rim of the country, where the

question has a vital relation to the people

and was thoroughly understood. The Demo-

cratic administration could arrange a dishon-

orable surrender by means of its commission,

but fortunately, under our Constitution, it

could not deliver the goods.

MR. MCKINLEY'S ADDRESS.

Congressman McKinley delivered an ad-

dress at the Georgia Chautauqua yesterday,

which is printed in this issue of the Journal.

There is cause for congratulation that the con-

temptible conduct of Senator Colquitt and

Representative Stewart did not succeed in

preventing Mr. McKinley from going to

Georgia to speak. His address was a com-

plete antidote to the recent one of Mr. Bynum.

The latter praised free trade while the former

defended protection. Mr. McKinley has

made a thorough study of the tariff question,

and no man in the country handles it better.

His speech yesterday, full of sound argument

and supported by the facts and figures of com-

mercial history, was a complete vindication

of the policy of protection. It should be care-

fully studied by every person who wishes to

be well informed on the subject. Of its many

striking passages, we call attention particu-

larly to the one in which he disposes of the

free-trade argument that free foreign raw ma-

terial is needed to secure foreign mar-

kets. Mr. McKinley shows that we already

have free raw material. Under our present

law 90 per cent. of all duties paid on foreign

raw material imported for manufacturing

purposes are refunded when the manufactured

goods are exported. Thus, if a manufacturer

pays duties amounting to \$1,000 on foreign

wool, or other raw material, and converts it

into finished goods, he is entitled, if he sells

the goods in a foreign market, to a rebate of

\$900 on the duties previously paid. This is

practically free trade in foreign raw material

so far as foreign markets are concerned. But

Mr. McKinley makes the point, heretofore

made by the Journal, that the foreign market

is of very small consequence to us compared

with the home market. If we take care of

the American market the foreign markets

will take care of themselves. We do not

want to lose the substance in reaching after

the shadow. Mr. McKinley has given the

Georgia people something to think about, and

we are greatly mistaken if his speech, yester-

day does not lead very many intelligent

Southerners to repudiate the party of free

trade and opposition to American industry.

It will, at least, start the ball to rolling

which will finally break "the solid South."

THE SURPLUS NEARLY WIPED OUT.

Senator Thurman, in one of his rambling

and senile speeches, said:

"You have in the treasury of the United

States more than a hundred million dollars,

utterly idle, for not one dollar of which has

the government any use, but which is kept

out of the pockets of the people, who might

use it in their business and to their great ad-

vantage and prosperity. Now, the Democratic

party says that ought not to be, and I say so."

This is a repetition of the Hendricks talk in

1884. The actual surplus in the treasury, ac-

cording to the public debt statement of Aug.

1, is \$106,349,535. On the 1st of August,

1887, it was \$45,698,594. Every dollar of this

might have been applied to the reduction of

the public debt if the administration had so

desired, and in about two years every dollar

of it will have to be so applied, and a very

large amount in addition. It is because Mr.

Thurman to arraign the Republican party on

account of the surplus in the treasury. True,

the Republican party made the laws and pro-

vided the machinery by which the govern-

ment obtains its revenue, but if the Demo-

cratic party had done its duty there

would be no surplus in the treasury.

It has neglected national interests and ig-

nores the plain requirements of the law

in order to create a surplus to be

used as a campaign argument. It wanted

to use the surplus as a breasting work from

behind which to attack the protective tariff,

and therefore the surplus has been buried

and coddled as a Democratic necessity. But,

from present appearances, Democratic nursing

cannot greatly prolong the existence of the

surplus. Democratic incompetence and ex-

travagance are likely to wipe it out. The

issue of the Journal which printed Mr. Thur-

man's speech contained an Associated Press

dispatch from Washington stating that the

government expenditures for the current year

would exceed those of last year by \$64,054,730,

and will come within \$17,704,000 of absorbing

the entire revenues of the current year. In

other words, the surplus revenue of the cur-

rent year will only be \$17,794,000. Another

year or two of Democratic administration

would make an end of the surplus.

MR. THOMPSON, WITH A P.

A letter is published from our State Geol-

ogist Thompson to a local statesman in Missis-

sippi, in which the writer discusses the polit-

ical situation from an ornithological stand-

point and gives esthetic reasons why, geolog-

ically speaking, the Democrats will certainly

carry Indiana. Among other things he says

that the farmers, both Republicans and Dem-

ocrats, are practically unanimous on the tariff

question and opposed to protection; also, that

General Harrison is generally unpopular in

the State, and that "his weakness is felt

keenly by the Republican managers, and they

are trying to counteract it by a system of 'ex-

cursions' composed of so-called 'visiting dele-

gations and clubs,' coming to Indianapolis

from here, there and everywhere to call on

their candidate." The people who have been

coming here by thousands under the impres-

sion that they came of their own accord will

be disgusted to learn how they have been

played upon. It was hardly fair in Mr. Thompson to tell. But he

finds consolation in the fact that the re-

duced railroad fare for these "snide" ex-

cursions "is taken advantage of by Democrats

as well as Republicans, and thus our Demo-

cratic central committee at Indianapolis is en-

abled to see and consult with many hundreds

of our men, by this means pushing organiza-

tions with great vigor all over the State."

This is a very original and comforting view

of the case. Mr. Thompson concludes by as-

suring his Mississippi correspondent that the

Democrats will carry Indiana this fall, beyond

a doubt, if they can only have a fair election.

Our State Geologist has done some pretty fair

work in the field of fiction before, but this

letter shows that he possesses creative powers

of the highest order. He ought not to waste

his time dabbling in politics or trying to learn

geology. He should soar as free as a bird in

the realm of pure imagination.

CHARGES AGAINST COUNCILMEN.

The City Council did right in demanding

an investigation of the charges and insinua-

tions of corruption in connection with the

contract for lighting the city. Councilmen

were fully justified in their indignation at the

indiscriminate charges and the wholesale im-

putations upon their honesty that have been

made. These insinuations have been printed

day after day, carefully avoiding an action-

able form, and every effort has been made to

give them currency in the community. Their

effect has been to charge improper motives on

every member of the Council who differed

with the paper making the charges in regard

to the best method of lighting the city, and to

hold them up by name as officially and per-

sonally dishonest. No honest man ought to

rest quietly under such imputations. Men in

private life or in public office may differ on

questions of policy or as to the best means of

reaching particular ends, and both sides may

be honest in their views. No man is justified

in calling another a scoundrel or imputing

wrong motives to him because he

chooses to hold different views on

a question of public policy. Still less

has a newspaper the right to give wider cur-

rency to such charges unless it can furnish

positive proof that it is both omniscient and

infallible. Members of the Council are as

wise and honest as the average of men, doubt-

less, and the presumption is that in the mat-

ter of lighting the city they did what they

thought was best under all the circumstances.

The Journal said at the time, and still be-

lieves, that they made a wise and prudent

contract. It resulted in a material saving to

the city, and, without making a long-time

contract, secured a satisfactory test and trial

of the electric light that will enable the city

to act advisedly and intelligently when the

matter comes up again. There will be mat-

erial changes in electric street-lighting during

the next year or two, for better or worse, and

it will be much easier to decide later what the

true interests of the city are than it is at

present. Meanwhile, we congratulate the

Council on its manly action in demanding an

investigation of the charges. Let the inquiry

not prove a farce.

If the Atlanta Constitution will say that its

report of Mr. Bynum's Chautauqua speech was

incorrect and absolutely untrue the meaning

of what he said, the Journal will be pleased to

copy the statement. As a matter of fact, the

Journal has information that the report was

made by a competent and intelligent reporter,

and we observe the Constitution is very care-

ful not to say that its report was inaccurate.

Mr. Bynum says he spoke in glowing terms

of Indianapolis, and gave the city "a good

send-off." The Constitution reports him as

follows:

"In my own city we have every kind of

manufacture, and every one of them have in-

creased their output, until we have a surplus,

and have to seek foreign markets. In eight

months we can manufacture more than we can

consume in a year. As a consequence, the

factory hands are turned out of work for four

months to a year. At the end of a year a la-

borer is doing well if he is even. When he is

out of work he is out of money. His grocer

will not credit him. I know of a man in my

own city who went out day after day and

could find nothing to do. At last his wife,

noble woman that she was, said: 'I know that

you cannot get work. There is no demand for

your work. Come, take care of the children,

and I will go to the wash-tub and make a

living.' Our tariff is not a protective tariff,

it is a destructive one, and especially to the

farming interests of this country."

How could any reporter convert a "good

send-off" into that kind of an attack? It

never was done. Mr. Bynum slandered In-

dianapolis to support his free-trade argument

that protection was injuring the country.

The course of Governor Gray in regard to

the White Cap outrages in Southern Indiana

has been cowardly in the extreme. These

outrages have been going on for two or three

years, to the scandal and disgrace of the

State. Governor Gray's attention has been

called to them time and again by the press,

and he has been repeatedly urged to act, but

without avail. His course has been timid

and timeserving. At last, fairly driven by

public opinion to do something, he requested

the Attorney-general to proceed to the scene

of the outrages and make an investigation.

He might have done this a year and a half ago.

It looks now as if the visit of the Attorney-

general would result in breaking up the band;

but the Governor will deserve no credit for

the result.

THERE is no use in pursuing a phantom.

The Sentinel fills its editorial columns with

arguments to show the superior advantages of

English workmen under free trade to those

in protected countries. If it is honest, it

would advocate the English system for the

United States. But it is not honest; and,

therefore, it flies into a passion when it is

charged with being a free-trader.

THE New York Sun demands that Mr.

Frank Hurd shall be muzzled. It says: "The

sonner Mr. Hurd is brought home, and de-

prived of all power to speak by the authority

of that committee, the better for the Demo-

cratic cause." What will Mr. Dana think of

the "noble Old Roman" wandering through

the country attacking the idea of a protective

tariff?

THE Senate has rejected the fisheries treaty,

and Mr. Morgan is troubled with visions of

blood. The Senator, however, says he will

not desert the Republic, and when this be-

comes known a feeling of security will pre-

vail, despite the roaring of the British lion.

If the worst comes Mr. Morgan will gird up

his tongue and talk the beast's tail off.

THE remarks of Mayor Denny in regard to

the condition of the streets were very timely.

The state in which many of them are left

after the closing of the ditches is abominable;

but this is the smallest cause for complaint.

The length of time which trenches are left

open is an outrage upon the rights of citizens.

Many residents find themselves barricaded

with ditches in the front and rear of their

property, and for weeks are put to great in-

convenience through the difficulty of reach-

ing their stables from either direction. In

case of fire this condition of things might

prove disastrous. It is time this imposition

upon the public was stopped, and the suits

authorized by the Council should be brought

without further delay.

It is hardly worth while to waste any sym-

pathy on the natural-gas company which has

incurred so much loss through the caving in

of its trenches during the late rains. If the

company had complied with the city ordi-

nance and had obeyed the orders of the city

engineer so many miles of ditches would not

have been open to damage.

A TOLEDO SPECIAL SAYS:

"The great age and infirmities of Thurman

were painfully shown by his speech. His once

clear and resonant voice is cracked and feeble,

and his painful efforts to make himself heard

betrayed the visible weakness of his

senile old man. It soon became evident that

his words could not be heard but by a few

people, and the crowd melted away rapidly,

until only some three or four hundred who stood

within the small radius within which his words

were audible, remained."

THE Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette says:

"The life of General Harrison, by the author

of 'Ben Hur,' is a very bright and extraordi-

narily captivating campaign book. The author

acquires the whole responsibility, having decided

that Harrison should not see a word of his letter

until after the book was out."

AN Eastern friend announces the publication

of an "edition de luxe" of the President's mes-

sage. It will hardly be profitable. The Democracy

has already found that message too expensive a

luxury.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Please publish that clause in the confederate

Constitution having reference to the laying of

impost duties.

WARREN, IND.

The provision is as follows:

"No bounties shall be granted from the treas-

ury, nor shall any duties or taxes on importa-

tions from foreign nations be laid to promote or

foster any branch of industry."

Another clause in the Constitution prohibited

the appropriation of any money from the treas-

ury for internal improvements.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Please say, through the columns of the Jour-

nal, and on what occasion did President

Cleveland say "the belief in free trade as he

believed in the Protestant religion?"

TERRE HAUTE, AUG. 21. A PROTESTANT.

The expression was found quoted in the

Kingsport (N. Y.) Freeman. The Journal has

private advice of the circumstances under

which the statement was made, and has written

for confirmation and for authority to give pub-

licity to the facts.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Some of our Democratic friends are claiming

that General Hovey is a free-trader. Please

state what are his views on the tariff question.

NARANSE, IND.

General Hovey was a Democrat before the

war, and probably a free-trader, as all Demo-

crats were and are. Since then he has been a

Republican and in accord with the party on all

national questions. He voted against the Mills

bill.

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

THE red bandana does not wash well.—New

York Sun.

EVERY four years the Democrats carry Wis-

consin to within a short time of election.

—Milwaukee Sentinel.

AMONG the conspicuous mugwumps of 1884

who will vote for Harrison this year, ex-Secre-

tary Bristol is said to be one.

WHAT monopolist, pool, trust or combine in

all the land is not doing its best for the success

of the Democratic ticket?—Grand Haven

Herald.

GENERAL GARFIELD's plurality in Indiana

1880 was 6,642. We couldn't think of taking

less than 13,284 for General Harrison.—Detroit

Tribune.

THE Buffalo Commercial characterizes Presi-

dent Cleveland's message as one of the grandest

blunders inscribed on the political record of the